

Compliments (Miss) J. C. Buchanan
CATALOGUE *Winston-Salem*
H. Carlin

OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF
HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,

IN
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

SESSION 1844-45.

RICHMOND:
PRINTED BY P. D. BERNARD, MUSEUM BUILDING.
1845.

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TRUSTEES OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.

WILLIAM MAXWELL, LL. D. (*Ex-Officio*) *President of the College.*

HENRY E. WATKINS, Esq., *Prince Edward.*

NATHANIEL E. VENABLE, Esq., *Prince Edward.*

JAMES D. WOOD, Esq., *Prince Edward.*

SAMUEL C. ANDERSON, Esq., *Prince Edward.*

COL. ASA DUPUY, *Prince Edward.*

REV. P. J. SPARROW, *Prince Edward.*

HENRY CARRINGTON, Esq., *Charlotte.*

COL. JAMES MARSHALL, *Charlotte.*

DAVID COMFORT, Esq., *Charlotte.*

JOHN P. WILSON, Esq., *Cumberland.*

WILLIAM M. THORNTON, Esq., *Cumberland.*

NELSON PAGE, Esq., *Cumberland.*

WILLIAM S. MORTON, M. D., *Cumberland.*

REV. JESSE S. ARMISTEAD, *Cumberland.*

REV. THEODORIC PRYOR, *Nottoway.*

COL. JOHN A. SMITH, *Lunenburg.*

REV. WILLIAM S. REID, D. D., *Lynchburg.*

SAMUEL BRANCH, Esq., *Lynchburg.*

THOMAS MILLER, Esq., *Powhatan.*

JAMES FITZGERALD, Esq., *Fauquier.*

ISAAC READ, Esq., *Kanawha.*

REV. WILLIAM M. ATKINSON, D. D., *Winchester.*

REV. WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D., *Richmond City.*

FACULTY.

JONH CULLEN, M. D., *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M. D., *Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.*

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.*

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

LIST OF GRADUATES IN THIS INSTITUTION.

APRIL 4, 1839.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
Alexander Archer,	Chesterfield County, Va.
John D. Gregory,	Georgia.
John H. Grasty,	Orange County, Va.
John R. Lewis,	Arkansas.
C. C. McRae,	Chesterfield County, Va.
William A. Maupin,	Albemarle County, Va.
Robert A. Meredith,	New Kent County, Va.
William R. Perkins,	Essex County, Va.
John W. Power,	York County, Va.
Benjamin N. Royall,	Powhatan County, Va.
William Tatem,	Norfolk County, Va.
David R. Tinsley,	Georgia.
William L. Waring,	Essex County, Va.
Robert West,	King William County, Va.

MARCH 2, 1840.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
Edward W. Allen,	Hanover County, Va.
Archibald Bryce,	Goochland County, Va.
Augustine Crump,	New Kent County, Va.
Robert Crump,	Richmond, Va.
Benjamin Curtis,	Hanover County, Va.
David A. Dunn,	Georgia.
Robert G. Griffin,	Southampton County, Va.
Augustine Hopkins,	Henrico County, Va.
George B. Hughes,	Cumberland County, Va.
Alexander Payne,	Culpeper County, Va.
Frederick W. Power,	York County, Va.
Samuel R. Sheild,	Williamsburg, Va.
Charles E. Thompson,	Hanover County, Va.
Henry A. Wood,	Prince Edward County, Va.

MARCH 1, 1841.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
Patrick H. Christian,	Amherst County, Va.
William H. Denny,	Richmond, Va.
Sydenham Dudley,	Chesterfield County, Va.
William J. Farrar,	Alabama.
A. W. Hall,	Petersburg, Va.
S. Straughan Henley,	King & Queen County, Va.
William H. Macon,	Hanover County, Va.
Otis F. Manson,	Richmond, Va.
J. C. Massie,	Amherst County, Va.
T. D. Martin,	North Carolina.
Thomas Pollard,	Hanover County, Va.
William A. Thom,	Culpeper County, Va.
John S. Tribble,	Essex County, Va.
James Trueheart,	Richmond, Va.
William White,	Norfolk, Va.
William L. Williams,	Albemarle County, Va.
William R. Young,	Caroline County, Va.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Bartholomew Egan, of Henry County, Va.

MARCH 7, 1842.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
William D. Boaz,	Nelson County, Va.
James L. Clarke,	Gloucester County, Va.
John Currie,	Richmond, Va.
John H. Edwards,	Dinwiddie County, Va.
Thomas P. Eubank,	Essex County, Va.
J. B. Harding,	Nelson County, Va.
Carter P. Johnson,	Richmond, Va.
Thompson C. Maupin,	Albemarle County, Va.
William G. Pollard,	King William County, Va.
Henry M. Pritchard,	Norfolk County, Va.
William B. Reed,	Richmond, Va.
Chapman J. Stuart,	Richmond, Va.
Mandeville Thum,	Kentucky.
Wat H. Tyler,	Hanover County, Va.
Jesse H. Tyler,	Richmond, Va.
Charles R. Weisiger,	Chesterfield County, Va.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Thomas P. Mitchell, of Bedford County, Va.

MARCH 6, 1843.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
William T. Brown,	Brunswick County, Va.
John Brumley,	King & Queen County, Va.
N. R. Cary,	Hampton, Va.
L. C. Crump,	New Kent County, Va.
William H. Ellis,	Chesterfield County, Va.
Francis T. Fry,	Kanawha County, Va.
James H. Forbes,	Richmond, Va.
William F. Lockett,	Chesterfield County, Va.
Henry B. Maupin,	Cabell County, Va.
John A. Otey,	Bedford County, Va.
Orlando F. Parker,	Southampton County, Va.
Thomas R. Pretlow,	Surry County, Va.
Robert H. Smith,	Dinwiddie County, Va.
John E. Woodward,	Henrico County, Va.

MARCH 11, 1844.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
L. B. Anderson,	Caroline County, Va.
George C. Bland,	Nottoway County, Va.
Ch. J. F. Bohannon,	Kentucky.
William E. Cousins,	Dinwiddie County, Va.
Richard E. Cox,	Essex County, Va.
Thomas E. Cox,	Henrico County, Va.
M. H. Daniel,	North Carolina.
R. S. Dobson,	New Kent County, Va.
H. J. W. Edes,	Spottsylvania County, Va.
William W. Eustace,	Richmond, Va.
J. T. Forbes,	Portsmouth, Va.
A. P. Hodges,	Richmond, Va.
William Lambert,	Richmond, Va.
John C. Meredith,	Louisa County, Va.
John T. Merryman,	Charlotte County, Va.
John B. Owen,	Nottoway County, Va.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
Erasmus Powell,	Goochland County, Va.
S. B. Pryor,	Brunswick County, Va.
L. B. Rose,	Stafford County, Va.
D. D. Smith,	Massachusetts.
David Sutton,	King William County, Va.
William Waddy,	Louisa County, Va.
J. W. Walke,	Chesterfield County, Va.
B. F. Walker,	Augusta County, Va.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Nathaniel T. Green, of Danville, Va.

The GOLD MEDAL for the Prize Essay on Peritonitis, was awarded to John C. Meredith, of Louisa County, Va.

MARCH 10, 1845.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
John G. Cooke,	Orange County, Va.
Geo. B. Dillard,	Spottsylvania County, Va.
Robert K. Du-Val,	Goochland County, Va.
Thomas J. Grey,	Norfolk, Va.
Oscar M. Knight,	Nottoway County, Va.
John S. McCrery,	Richmond, Va.
Richard C. Perkins,	King William County, Va.
Richard H. Sheild,	Williamsburg, Va.
Littleton B. Starke,	Hanover County, Va.
Edward C. Smith,	Chesterfield County, Va.
John A. Snell,	Richmond, Va.
Fletcher W. Stimson,	North Carolina.
George W. Spalding,	Richmond, Va.
George N. Scherer,	Accomac County, Va.
A. N. Saunders,	Richmond County, Va.
William M. Smith,	Chesterfield County, Va.
Frederick T. Vail,	Yorktown, Va.
Marcellus Whitehead,	Amherst County, Va.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Thomas W. White, of Halifax County, Va.

The GOLD MEDAL for the Prize Essay on Pneumonia, was awarded to George B. Dillard, of Spottsylvania County, Va.

MATRICULATES FOR SESSION 1844-45.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Preceptors.</i>
George W. Burwell,	North Carolina,	Dr. O. F. Manson.
Tudor Bannister,	Amelia County, Va.	Professor Millington.
William Carter,	Williamsburg, Va.	" "
Gideon Christian,	Charles City County, Va.	" "
John G. Cooke,	Orange County, Va.	Dr. C. Beall.
James E. Couty,	Richmond, Va.	
Dr. N. R. Cary,	Hampton, Va.	
George B. Dillard,	Spottsylvania County, Va.	Dr. L. Halladay.
Robert K. Du-Val,	Goochland County, Va.	Dr. W. A. Gray.
Lafayette Dibrell,	Richmond, Va.	Dr. M. Clarke.
Richard Eppes,	Prince George Co., Va.	Dr. H. Rudder.
Dr. A. Ellet,	Arkansas.	
John W. Foster,	Greensville, County, Va.	Dr. A. H. Christian.
Dr. John E. Farrar,	Louisa County, Va.	University of Virginia.
Thomas J. Grey,	Norfolk, Va.	Dr. T. Andrews.
James R. Garrett,	King & Queen Co., Va.	Dr. R. H. Tebbs.
Thomas J. Gaines,	Hanover County, Va.	Dr. W. F. Gaines.
Robert E. Harris,	Powhatan County, Va.	Dr. D. McCaw.
John A. Hamlet,	Campbell County, Va.	Dr. J. O. Armistead.
R. G. Harper,	Dinwiddie County, Va.	Dr. P. Harper.
William C. Humber,	Powhatan County, Va.	Dr. J. A. Mayo.
A. J. Hamilton,	Rockbridge County, Va.	Dr. J. Paine.
W. G. Hamilton,	" " "	Dr. A. Graham.
G. E. Hardy,	Dinwiddie County, Va.	Dr. P. W. Harper.
Robert C. Harris,	Lynchburg, Va.	Dr. T. T. Blackford.
E. J. Harrison,	Cumberland County, Va.	Professor Warner.
T. R. Harrison,	Richmond, Va.	" "
J. W. C. James,	Pittsylvania County, Va.	Dr. A. G. Smith.
William H. James,	Alabama,	Dr. W. O. Hayne.
Kensey Johns,	Richmond, Va.	Dr. Cunningham.
A. F. Jeter,	Montgomery County, Va.	Dr. A. G. Wortham.
John F. Jackson,	Richmond, Va.	Dr. Wayt.
O. M. Knight,	Nottoway County, Va.	Dr. J. Carter.
A. K. McDonald,	North Carolina,	Dr. H. McClean.
C. K. Mauzy,	Pendleton County, Va.	Drs. Hathaway & Mauzy.
John S. McCrery,	Richmond, Va.	Professor Warner.
Dr. Robert A. Meredith,	New Kent County, Va.	
James Nowlin,	Campbell County, Va.	Dr. R. W. Scott.
W. G. Nice,	Buckingham County, Va.	Dr. W. Eppes.
Paul. H. Otey,	Tennessee,	Dr. H. R. Robards.
Richard C. Perkins,	King William Co., Va.	Dr. A. H. Perkins.
Thomas H. Perkins,	Louisa County, Va.	Dr. F. Perkins.
William W. Parker,	Richmond, Va.	
Frederick W. Roddy,	Chesterfield County, Va.	Dr. J. Cunningham.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Preceptors.</i>
James Robards,	Tennessee,	Dr. H. R. Robards.
Richard H. Shields,	Williamsburg, Va.	Professor Millington.
Ed. C. Smith,	Chesterfield County, Va.	Dr. P. H. Anderson.
Fletcher W. Stimson,	North Carolina,	Dr. J. G. Walker.
L. B. Starke,	Hanover County, Va.	Dr. H. Curtis.
W. F. Schermerhorn,	Henrico County, Va.	Dr. Johnson.
John A. Snell,	Richmond, Va.	Professor Bohannan.
George W. Spalding,	" "	Professor Cullen.
A. A. Scott,	Hardy County, Va.	Dr. W. P. Hall.
G. N. Scherer,	Accomac County, Va.	Dr. G. Scherer.
A. N. Saunders,	Richmond County, Va.	Dr. Brockenbrough.
W. M. Smith,	Chesterfield County, Va.	Dr. B. Smith.
Robert I. Sapp,	North Carolina.	
G. N. Skipwith,	Powhatan County, Va.	Dr. Shelton.
W. T. Taylor,	Henrico County, Va.	Professor Chamberlayne.
F. Trueheart,	Richmond, Va.	Dr. M. Clarke.
R. K. Taylor,	" "	Professor Warner.
J. S. Tompkins,	Albemarle County, Va.	Dr. Tompkins.
James E. Tyler,	Richmond, Va.	Dr. E. Carmichael.
William R. Trent,	" "	Professor Warner.
F. T. Vail,	Yorktown, Va.	" "
Peter Vandeursen,	Richmond, Va.	Dr. F. B. Watkins.
W. T. Webster,	Amelia County, Va.	Dr. J. H. Jackson.
M. A. Wilson,	Lanenburg County, Va.	Dr. J. R. Pettus.
J. E. Williams,	Henrico County, Va.	Dr. Urquhart.
M. Whitehead,	Amherst County, Va.	Dr. W. Jones.
W. E. Wilson,	Richmond, Va.	Dr. C. Mills.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The Trustees of Hampden Sidney College announce to the Medical Profession and Students of the South, that the eighth course of Medical Lectures in this Institution, will commence in Richmond, on Monday, October 27th, 1845, and continue until the last of February following. They take this opportunity to congratulate the citizens of this State, that the expectations which were cherished by the friends of this Institution at its commencement, have been fully realized; and after a probationary period of seven years, it offers to the Student of Medicine all the facilities for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of Medicine demands.

A Medical Institution, in every respect suited to the wants of the Student, is now opened to him within the limits of his own State and in the midst of the domestic institutions under which he is to live. The difficulties incident to the beginning of this enterprise have been entirely surmounted, and under the patronising hand of the Legislature, this Institution is now prepared to proffer advantages hitherto not within the scope of its means.

Situated in the centre of the State, and accessible to the whole southern country, and distinguished for the salubrity of its climate, Richmond must be regarded as the most favorable position in the South for a Medical School; for while the southern student escapes the rigors of a northern winter, (which have not unfrequently sown the seeds of fatal disease,) he is yet enabled to pursue his Anatomical studies to advantage. The benefit of a residence in the Metropolis of the State, during the winter, is apparent to all. Its refined and intelligent society must exert a wholesome influence upon the habits and manners of the student, while the session of the Legislature and the influx of strangers afford him an opportunity of obtaining information of, and establishing advantageous acquaintances in every section of the State.

COLLEGE AND INFIRMARY.

The magnificent and commodious College Edifice has been completed since the close of the last session. Its location is central, and in the immediate neighborhood of the boarding houses usually frequented by students of medicine. The building is a pure model of the Egyptian style of architecture, and will vie in beauty and durability with any public building in our country. In its construction, solidity, spaciousness, (the building being 61 feet by 100 feet) elegance and utility have been consulted, and there is now offered to the student every convenience and comfort in the prosecution of his preparatory studies.

LECTURE ROOMS.

The College portion of the building contains three Lecture Rooms; a spacious Chemical Lecture Room, capable of seating comfortably 750 persons, and arranged for the favorable exhibition of the experiments which are performed in illustration of the principles of the department taught therein. A general Lecture Room for the use of the Professors of Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Obstetrics. The Anatomical Lecture Room has been constructed so as to enable the demonstrations to be exhibited in the most favorable manner, affording all the students an opportunity of seeing distinctly every point of the demonstration.

DISSECTING ROOM.

Adjoining the Anatomical Lecture Room is a spacious Dissecting Room, with all the conveniences and appliances which can contribute to the comfort and benefit of the student, being furnished with an abundant supply of water, and all necessary *appareil*, to render attractive the cultivation of Practical Anatomy, so often repulsive in our Medical Institutions. The care of the Dissecting Room and the direction of the student's dissections have been confided to an efficient and highly competent demonstrator, who will always be ready to aid him in the prosecution of this branch of his studies.

INFIRMARY.

The College portion, occupying rather more than half of the entire building, is immediately connected with the Infirmary or Hospital. It comprises in its arrangements all the improvements and necessary apart-

ments, embracing well ventilated wards and private rooms, for the accommodation of Medical and Surgical cases, and offering to the afflicted the means of obtaining the best Medical and Surgical advice at a very small expenditure.

The Infirmary has been re-opened since the close of the last session, and is now in full operation, furnishing abundant materials for *surgical and medical clinics*; and has (in conjunction with the Alms-house and Penitentiary,) enabled the students who remained in the City, opportunities to witness nearly all of the major and minor surgical operations; among which, we name the following: amputation at the shoulder joint, amputation of the thigh, amputation of the leg, extirpation of the mamma, operations for Hematocele, Hydrocele, Cataract, Fistula in Ano, Sinuses, Stricture of the Urethra, Excision of two-thirds of the lower jaw, treatment of fractures, with a variety of those lesser surgical operations which every physician is called upon to treat.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The past history of the Infirmary, in which almost every variety of Surgical and Medical disease has been treated, warrants the promise, that under the more perfect government and improvement in the construction of the Infirmary, the student will be presented with all the means of studying disease:—disease as influenced and modified by climate, and under the forms which it assumes in the South—a fact not sufficiently considered by the student. Yet, let a southern student, who probably may have witnessed the energetic and judicious treatment of a well informed and discerning preceptor, be placed in the ward of one of our northern hospitals, and he cannot fail to be struck with the dissimilarity of the practice,—the boldness of the one, and the comparative inertness of the other. He will be forced to ask himself, why these apparently opposing systems of practice? Why is the most vigorous and active treatment required to subdue disease in the South, and if not promptly afforded proves unavailing, while at the North the most mild and feeble is alone pursued? If he would avoid an odious comparison, he is forced to believe that the various diseases which assail the human family, assume a more aggravated form in the South, and require a different course of practice: when to this is added the fact that many of her diseases arise from endemic or local causes, (and which he will quickly be called upon to combat,) and wear a livery, and pursue a course peculiar to themselves, prudence and reason indicate the propriety of studying the causes, symptoms and treatment of such diseases, where they may be investigated by direct observation, and under the guidance of those, who by long experience, have become familiar with all their phases. By the present arrangement, (the College and Infirmary being under the same roof,) the student will be enabled to step from the lecture room to the bedside, for illustration of the principles which are being inculcated by his preceptors; thereby holding in his hands the means of ascertaining whether or not he be faithfully taught in the practical departments of his science. To the College and Infirmary are added the City Alms-house, Penitentiary and Armory, to which the student will have access, and in which he will have additional clinical advantages, these institutions being under the care of two of the Professors. During the session, one day of each week will be

appropriated to clinical lectures in these institutions and the College Infirmary. We cannot too strongly urge upon the student the views we have above expressed, and which we have abundant evidence are becoming the prevailing opinions of the people of the South, as indicated in the success of those physicians who have pursued their studies at home, and under the direction of southern instructors.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

We need not urge upon the Medical Profession the importance of an accurate and thorough knowledge of the mechanism of the human body, and the laws which control it in health; a knowledge which can only be obtained by repeated and carefully conducted dissections. To attain this great essential to the support of a Medical Institution, has been a desideratum in all the cities north of Maryland, and whatever may be their other advantages, this one cannot be boasted of. In this city, the material is abundant, and capable of supplying a class of several hundreds, and is furnished at a price not more than one-fourth of the rate in the northern institutions.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

While the student will have the opportunity of witnessing surgical operations in the Infirmary, and other institutions for clinical instruction, and thus learn the mode of performing them; he can, from the cheapness of *material*, practise them upon the dead body, and acquire the manipulation which is necessary for an operator, and a knowledge of the use of instruments.

EXPENSES.

Six Professors' Fees at \$20,	-	-	-	-	-	\$120
Dissecting Fee,	-	-	-	-	-	10
Matriculation Fee,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total,						<hr/> \$135 <hr/>

The paper of solvent banks of the states in which the students reside, will be taken *at par* by the Faculty for tickets, &c.

BOARDING.

Good boarding can be obtained in this city at \$3 to \$5 per week, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. It is proper to state that the amount here named for board, embraces every necessary expense; while it is notorious that the sum usually stated in medical catalogues, refers merely to board, leaving fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. to be charged extra.

HONORS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred upon those gentlemen who have complied with the requisitions of the institution, and by a thorough examination, have proved themselves worthy of the Doctorate.

For the purpose of exciting emulation among the students of this institution, and as an incentive to pursue their studies assiduously, and thereby lay the foundation for a complete knowledge of their profession,

the Faculty have determined to offer annually a GOLD MEDAL for the best essay upon a medical subject selected by them, and announced at the commencement of each course of lectures—to be contended for by the candidates for graduation, and awarded to the successful competitor on the commencement day. Attendance upon two full courses of Medical Lectures, the last of which must be in this institution, will be required of the candidates for graduation.

ORDER OF LECTURES.

During the term of Lectures, the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Obstetrics, will lecture six times a week, one lecture of which shall be devoted to clinical instruction. The Professor of Chemistry will lecture four times a week.

CHEMICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL APPARATUS.

The Chemical Professor is furnished with an extensive apparatus, capable of illustrating with brilliancy the subjects taught in his department. The apparatus of the Professor of Surgery embraces all the modern surgical instruments, fracture apparatus, &c. with which he will illustrate the operative part of his course. The Obstetrical Lectures will be illustrated by drawings, models, preparations, and a female figure.

In closing this statement of the facilities for instruction which the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College presents, the Trustees deem it but just to appeal to the pride and patriotism of the South, and more particularly of Virginia; for every independent and patriotic man must feel humiliated when he reflects, that while in the various branches of industry the south has claimed for herself, if not superiority, equal skill and capabilities with the north, she has been content to concede her inferiority in means of education,—the lever always of a people's greatness. Will she longer allow an incubus to cloud her faculties and oppress her? Will she longer admit that it is expedient to send her youth beyond her limits, and confide them to the care of those who have no sympathy for her institutions, and are totally ignorant of her habits and wants, and this too, when the means of education are offered at her door? When from the condition of our country these wants could not be supplied at home, necessity coerced and justified a dependence upon the north; but when all the means are at hand, her independence should revolt, and her pride and patriotism should induce her to resolve to foster these means, until they may entirely meet all her demands. The startling statement which will be found below, extracted from the petition of the Medical Faculty to the Legislature of Virginia, should awaken anxiety in the mind of the political economist, and convince every reflecting man that if the present system be not changed, medical education alone will drain the state of Virginia of a large portion of her available means, and render her in common with her southern neighbors, tributary to the North. For it is not merely the amount of money drained from the South for medical education, but her sons at an early and most impressive period of life have all their predilections and prejudices stamped with the institutions, dazzling resources and gaieties of a populous northern city, which will exert an unwholesome influence upon the public

mind in the various sections of the country in which they are destined to exercise the duties of their profession—an influence which will only be recognised in its length and breadth, when her commercial marts are deserted, and her towns sinking into speedy dilapidation.

Extract from the Petition of the Medical Faculty to the Legislature of Virginia, 1843-44.

"To enable your honorable body to duly appreciate the importance to the State of a Medical Institution favorably situated, it is only necessary to ask your attention, as political economists, to the Statistics of Medical Education, so far as Virginia is concerned. From all the sources of information within our reach, it appears that since 1810, there have been in attendance on medical lectures 5,900 students from the State of Virginia, of whom 4,140 were at the University of Pennsylvania, 960 at the University of Virginia and the Medical College at Richmond, and 800 at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and the various schools in Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, &c., for the education of whom the expenditure has been at least \$2,950,000, all of which, with the exception of less than half a million, has been carried out of the State. If to this sum be added the interest of the yearly amounts from the dates of their expenditure, it would make an aggregate of over \$6,000,000; and if the interest were compounded, as it should be when viewed as a matter of political economy, it would have produced an amount greatly exceeding the whole debt of the Commonwealth. There are at this time 300 students, citizens of Virginia, in attendance on medical lectures, of whom about 100 are being educated here and at Charlottesville, and 200 at the colleges of other states, involving an annual expenditure within the State of \$50,000; beyond it and in neighboring states of at least \$100,000. This latter sum is as complete a drain of our pecuniary resources as if produced by the annual payment of six per cent. on a debt due by the State of \$1,666,666 to foreign creditors."

The following synopses exhibit the subjects taught by the several Professors:

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

BY S. MAUPIN, M. D.

In the Introductory Lectures, the divisions of natural science are noticed, the general and secondary properties of matter pointed out, and the object of the science of Chemistry explained.

In the plan of the subsequent Lectures, the imponderable agents—heat, light and electricity—are in the first place fully considered. The subject of Inorganic Chemistry is then taken up, commencing with the leading doctrines and the nomenclature of the science.

The elementary substances are divided into non-metallic and metallic. In describing the non-metallic substances, oxygen is first noticed, and the rest in order, together with their combinations with oxygen, and lastly their combinations with each other.

After noticing the general properties of the metals, they are described individually, and their combination with non-metallic substances considered. The subject of Inorganic Chemistry terminates with a history of the salts.

The concluding Lectures are devoted to Organic Chemistry,—including a notice of the more important products of vegetable and animal life—the modifications of organic compounds by artificial processes, their transformations by the action of ferments,—and the doctrine of Compound Radicals.

In pursuing the course above indicated, the Professor does not confine himself strictly to systematic order, but deviates from it whenever the acquisition of important facts or principles may thereby be rendered more easy.

The History of the Science is made an object of attention, so far as to enable the student to understand fully the remarkable theories which have at different times been advanced, and the changes they have undergone.

Throughout the course, the applications of the Science to Pharmacy and Medicine, are noticed and illustrated.

Turner's Chemistry is recommended as a text book.

SURGERY AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

BY AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M. D.

The subjects treated of in this Chair, will be arranged under the following divisions: 1. Principles of Surgery or Pathology applied to the explanation of the morbid changes which take place in the several organs of the human body, giving rise to the various maladies which come exclusively under the charge of the surgeon. 2. Operative or Practical Surgery. 3. The Anatomy of the various regions of the Body, upon which surgical operations are usually performed.

Under the first division, the following subjects will be fully discussed: The Theories of Inflammation; its phenomena, constitutional and local; its termination in resolution; effusion; adhesion; suppuration; ulceration; softening; induration; atrophy; hypertrophy; hemorrhage and mortification. The effects of inflammation in the several structures of the body, developing individual diseases, viz: erysipelas; furuncle and anthrax; inflammation of the mucous and serous membranes; inflammation of the synovial membrane and parts connected with the joints; caries; necrosis; fragilitas ossium; mollities ossium, and rachites; inflammation and other affections of the vascular system, viz: arteritis; aneurism; aneurism by anastomosis; phlebitis; phlebolites; varicose veins; tumours; wounds; ulcers, simple and specific; scalds and burns; injuries of the head; diseases of the scalp; diseases of the eye and its appendages; diseases of the organs located in the cavities of the face and head, auditory, nasal and oral cavities; diseases of the larynx and trachea; of the pharynx and œsophagus; surgical diseases of the chest and abdomen; affections of the rectum and neighboring parts; affections of the urinary and genital organs, &c.

1. *Operative Surgery.* Under this division will be embraced the various modes of operating for the relief of the foregoing maladies, when required. The Professor of Surgery will exhibit these operations upon the dead subject, thereby instructing the student in the use of the knife, and familiarizing him with the present mode of operating. The principal operations are the ligature of the large arteries, and their important branches; the reduction of dislocations; the treatment of fractures; excision of joints; amputations; operations for inguinal and femoral hernia, &c. &c.

2. *Topographical and Surgical Anatomy.* The Professor of Surgery, previous to the exhibition of the operation upon the subject, will demonstrate the anatomy of the parts involved, by which means the student will be enabled to comprehend the successive steps of the operation, and the attendant risk to vital or important organs.

Text Books.—Liston's Elements of Surgery, and Liston's Practical Surgery; Velpeau's Surgical Anatomy.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

BY JOHN CULLEN, M. D.

The following arrangement will be observed in this department: Explanation of terms; circumstances which produce disease; definition of disease; predisposing and exciting causes; idiosyncrasy; symptoms; diagnosis; prognosis; diathesis; mode of investigating disease; the pulse; indications furnished by it; by examining different regions of the body; by the excretions, &c.; inflammation, common and specific; symptoms; state of the blood; termination of inflammation; varieties affected by structure and other causes; inflammation of mucous, serous and cellular membranes; of fibrous structure and substance of viscera; sympathetic effects; influence in producing alteration of structure; predisposing, exciting and proximate causes; treatment, constitutional and local; changes of structure by induration, softening; hypertrophy; atrophy; new formations; tubercle; scirrhous; cancer, &c.; hemorrhages, causes of; treatment; dropsy, causes of, &c.; fever, theories of; symptoms; division, continued; remittent; intermittent; typhus; irritative; yellow fever; malaria, its nature and agency considered; remedies employed for the cure of fever, their *modus operandi*, &c. Diseases considered in the following order: affections of the head and nervous system, viz: apoplexy; phrenitis; hydrocephalus; delirium tremens; neuralgia; paralysis; chorea; disorders of the mind; diseases of the ear and throat, otitis; bronchocele; inflammation of parotid and tonsil glands; aphthous affections of mouth; laryngitis and trachitis; acute and chronic organic affections of larynx and trachea; catarrh; diseases of the lungs; bronchitis, chronic and acute; pneumonia; hemorrhage from mucous membrane; from substance of lung or cells; spasmodic cough; pleurisy; phthisis pulmonalis; hydrothorax; empyema, &c.; diseases of the heart, &c.; carditis; pericarditis; hydrops pericardii; aneurism of aorta; angina pectoris; diseases of the abdomen; peritonitis, acute and chronic; ascites; gastritis; hematemeses; and other diseases of the stomach; splenitis; diseases of the liver; gall stones; jaundice; acute and chronic enteritis; colic; acute and chronic dysentery

and diarrhœa; cholera morbus and malignant cholera; dyspepsia; worms; affections of urinary organs; calculous affections, &c.; contagious and infectious diseases; small pox; vaccination; scarlet fever; measles; whooping cough.

General Exposition of the Principles of Hygiea and Medical Police.
Text Book.—Watson's Practice of Medicine.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

OF MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D.

The following is the order pursued by the Professor in his course of lectures:—The female pelvis considered, its division and dimensions, compared with the male pelvis; the articulations of the female pelvis; its deformities; causes of deformity; organs of generation considered; the subject of reproduction or generation, and its various theories reviewed and considered; menstruation, and its diseases; menorrhagia; amenorrhœa; and dismenorrhœa; organic diseases of the uterine system, such as carcinoma; polypus; hydrops ovarii; demonstration of the gravid uterus and its contents, placenta, &c., foetal circulation; nutrition of the fœtus; the various diseases to which the impregnated state is liable, and the means of relieving them; management of pregnant women; divisions of labor; history of natural labor; means of assisting nature in the various cases of difficulty; labor requiring manual or instrumental interference; mode of applying assistance in various cases of difficulty and danger; management of women after delivery; accidents which sometimes happen under labor; diseases of the puerperal state; puerperal fever, comprehending puerperal peritonitis and puerperal tympanites; treatment; abortion, or the abnormal expulsion of the ovum; uterine hemorrhage sometimes consequence of; treatment.

Management of children immediately after birth; deviations from nature, which we sometimes find existing in the fœtus, and the diseases to which the infant state is exposed, considered: trismus nascentium; apthæ; convulsions; costiveness; diarrhœa; hydrocephalus; dentition; and the various morbid affections to which it gives rise.

Authors recommended:—Velpeau's Midwifery, Denman's Midwifery, Dewees on Females, Underwood on the Diseases of Children.

LECTURES ON MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

BY LEWIS W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D.

The following will be the order of the Course:—A brief view of the History of the Materia Medica. The classification of medicines. Their general action—embracing direct action, action on the nervous energy, action by absorption, revulsive action, circumstances modifying their ac-

tion, &c. &c. The *modus operandi* of the particular classes, and their general therapeutic application. The history, properties, physiological effects and practical adaptation of the various articles embraced in each class, the latter being deemed of paramount importance, will receive particular attention. The Lectures will be illustrated by choice specimens of each medicine, and by colored engravings, as far as practicable. Dietetics will not be treated of separately, but will be considered in connection with the application of medicines to diseases.

Text Books.—Pereira's *Materia Medica*, and Wood and Bache's *Dispensatory*.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

BY JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D.

The Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology will be illustrated by preparations from the anatomical museum, by numerous diagrams and magnified drawings, and in all cases by *recent dissections*, for which the abundant supply of subjects in this institution affords unusual facilities. The order in which the different departments of the course will be considered, is as follows:

1. General considerations of animal life and organization; classification of functions.
2. *Locomotive System*—including the anatomy and physiology of bone; cartilage; fibrous tissues and muscle.
3. *Nutritive System*—including the organs of digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation and secretion.
4. *Sensorial System*—including nervous centres, nerves and organs of sense.
5. *Generative System*—including organs of generation, the development and peculiarities of the fœtus.

In all cases, the anatomical demonstration of an organ, or system of organs, will be followed by an explanation of their function. Particular attention will also be paid to the comparative anatomy of organs, as illustrating their physiological uses. The recent discoveries in Physiological Science will be illustrated, and abundant opportunities will be afforded to the members of the class for examining personally, with the aid of the microscope, the different fluids, the phenomena of circulation, the minute structure of the different tissues, and their conditions in different stages of development.

The development of practical Anatomy, the conveniences of the Dissecting Room, and the abundant supply of subjects, affords advantages for pursuing anatomical science, unsurpassed by those of any other institution in the country.

Text Books.—Meckel's *Anatomy*, Carpenter's *Human Physiology*.

In presenting this Catalogue to the Medical Faculty and public of the South, the Trustees cannot avoid an appeal to the patriotism of *every citizen*. They solicit all to lend a sustaining hand to a Southern Institution

of intrinsic merit;—the ability of its Faculty, the means for theoretical and practical instruction, and the eager desire of its officers to present to the southern student every opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of his profession, will contrast most favorably with any similar institution in our land.

COLLEGE INFIRMARY.

The College Infirmary, founded in 1838, at the same time as the College, is now in successful operation in the new edifice. Spacious and well arranged wards are set apart for the different classes of patients. There are also private apartments for the accommodation of special cases.

All persons requiring medical or surgical aid, except the insane and those laboring under contagious diseases, will be admitted into the Institution.

The accommodations for the sick are ample and complete in every respect, and the fees very moderate. The charges for board, medical attendance, surgical operations, nursing, medicines, and every necessary service, are only four dollars per week for colored patients, and five dollars for white.

The medical and surgical wards are under the charge of Professors of the College for prescribed periods in rotation. The physician and surgeon visit their respective wards daily, and in cases of difficulty, the whole College Faculty are called in consultation without additional expense to the patient.

The Infirmary commends itself especially to persons in the country who may be disposed to leave their homes for the benefit of surgical or medical aid. We respectfully ask those interested in the subject, to make inquiry; and they will find that economy will be consulted in patronizing the Institution, and that every remedial aid may be expected here that can be found in other cities. Many of the most difficult operations known to surgery have been performed in the Infirmary and the success which has attended them gives us increased confidence in presenting the Institution to public notice, and asking inquiry into its merits.

Gentlemen sending patients from a distance will please give a city reference.

Address,

S. MAUPIN,

President R. M. C. Infirmary.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Medical Faculty of Hampden Sidney College solicit from the medical profession of the South, contributions to their Anatomical and Pathological Museum, in the form of specimens obtained by operations, or post mortem examinations. They farther solicit from individuals owning or residing in coal and marl regions, any fossil bones, shells, impressions or minerals which may be in their possession and not materially prized by them.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Editorial from the Richmond Times and Compiler of July 11, 1845.

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We have been dilatory in paying to the new Medical College building, as well as to the Institution itself, the notice which is so justly due. The building has been finished for some time, and is one of the handsomest and most appropriate for its purposes, we have ever seen. It is sixty feet by one hundred, with three stories and a basement—and fifty-seven feet high. It has three lecture rooms, viz: Chemical, Anatomical and General Lecture Room;—of wards for the sick of the *Infirmary*, there are, one for colored men, one for colored women with general diseases, and one lying in ward;—one white male ward, and several private apartments for white females and gentlemen who may prefer to be alone. Then there are apartments for the janitor and for culinary purposes, &c. The whole building is arranged with regard to convenience and comfort, and no where can the patient be more comfortably situated than in the spacious rooms of the *Infirmary*, so admirably ventilated with their large windows. The arrangements for warming the building, as well as for ventilation, are thorough, and will insure as much comfort as possible at any season. The charges in this excellent receptacle for the sick are very low: for all surgical operations, medical treatment, nursing, medicines, washing, &c., four dollars per week for negroes, and five dollars for white persons. The surgical cases are under the care of Dr. WARNER, the medical cases under the charge of the other Professors in rotation.

The style of the edifice is Egyptian, and its proportions strike the beholder as perfect. There is a mystery in the spirit of the Egyptian style of architecture, which makes it to our taste singularly appropriate for this temple of the medical science. Mr. Thomas S. Stewart, of Philadelphia, the architect and builder of St. Paul's church, is also the architect and builder of this beautiful edifice, which none can see but to admire.

We are gratified to see the Institution provided with a building so well suited to its wants; and only regret that its location is not where it would be a more conspicuous ornament of the city. It is situated in rear of the Monumental church; and although it has an elevated and airy situation, is not seen with advantage, except by one way of approach to the city.

Here then, we have an Institution which after much labor and exertion by the Faculty—who have exhibited a perseverance and patience, as well as a public spirit in their enterprise, which reflect honor upon them—is now permanently established, with a wide and growing reputation, at which the student of medicine may enjoy the best advantages in the prosecution of his studies. In it, he will have the benefit of witnessing the many important surgical operations which are there performed, besides the clinical Lectures of the *Infirmary*, the Alms House, &c., which, independent of the thorough course of instruction, and the ample supply of material for dissection, renders this Institution one of the best of medical schools.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

We happened to visit the College just as one of the most formidable of surgical operations was being performed. A medical friend assists with the following description of it:

"The disease was an osteo sarcoma of the lower jaw, occupying more than half of the bone, the outer and exposed half of the tumor measuring thirteen inches. It required for its excision the removal of two-thirds of the lower jaw. The operation was performed in nine minutes, including the extraction of six

teeth preparatory to the dissection of the diseased mass. The steps of the operation consisted in a free incision through the skin and muscles of the face, commencing over the articulation of the jaw on the right side, and extending around the lower margin of the jaw to the left side, midway between the chin and left angle of the jaw. The teeth were then extracted, and the surgeon sawing through the bone about the first jaw tooth on the left side, dissected out the jaw, including the chin and whole right side, as far as the joint which attaches it to the head. A fearful chasm was then exposed; the teeth of the opposite side were in bold relief, and the spectators could see into the gullet and commencement of the wind-pipe." The process of bringing the parts together, uniting them with the sutures, and applying the bandages, followed with despatch and neatness; and the patient stepped from the chair and walked to his room, having first examined the tumor, which he threw down with an expression of scorn that drew a laugh from those whose sympathies had just been so much excited by his sufferings.

This is the second operation of the kind which has been performed by Dr. Warner since his residence in this city; and from the present condition of the man, it promises to be equally as successful as the first. While such a formidable operation, skilfully performed, justly entitles the operator to a high position among the surgeons of the country, it is no less a recommendation of the Institution to the patronage of the Southern community.

A gentleman present remarked that more important operations had been performed by Dr. Warner before the medical class, during the last six months, than in any public institution in the country.

He has amputated at the shoulder joint, extirpated the mamma, amputated above and below the knee, with a large number of minor operations, thereby presenting to his students invaluable opportunities to witness the manner in which surgical operations should be performed—one practical lesson accomplishing more for the student than months of theoretical instruction.

Editorial from the Richmond Whig, July 14th, 1845.

THE RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The reputation of the Richmond Medical College Faculty, is not, we are proud to see, confined to our mere city limits, but is spreading throughout the state.

The numerous advantages which young gentlemen can enjoy who wish to pursue the study of Medicine in their own state, Virginia, are beginning, more extensively to be found out, since the establishment, in Richmond, of the Medical College. It has been, heretofore, too much a custom for young Virginians, and Southerners generally, to imagine to themselves that there was no such thing as acquiring a knowledge of medicine south of the Potomac—an idea altogether erroneous, and as uncreditable to those who entertain such notions, as unjust to their native states. Such vagaries, we trust, will cease, and let there be no more of them.

Since the establishment, in '37 we believe, of the Medical College in this city, a very large number of students have graduated at the Institution, and, many of them, have since entered upon the practice of their profession with credit alike to themselves and to the state in which they secured their knowledge.

No longer than a day or two since, we heard of a Surgical operation being performed by one of the Faculty in this city, that reflected the highest credit upon the Professor of the College, who accomplished the operation in the shortest time possible, and with a skill that would vie with that of almost any other in this country.

It is more than useless for us to enlarge upon the advantages and importance of Virginians encouraging their own Institutions, so we shall close this article by adding a short paragraph taken from a paper in the valley, "The Virginia Free Press." In speaking of the Medical College of Richmond, the Editor of that paper says:

"Since the completion of the new edifice, this College is amply provided for the instruction of Medical Students. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with a majority of the Professors, and know them to be gentlemen

eminent in their profession, and possessed of talents peculiarly adapted to give energy to the business of such an Institution. The south should feel some pride, and Virginia especially so, in cherishing a Medical College in this region, thereby saving the expenditure abroad of immense sums of money. Every year adds to the reputation of the College, and it only needs the continued support of southern men to give it an eminence and efficiency unsurpassed by any Medical College in the union."

We intended, as the reader will observe, to end this article by copying the above paragraph, but before we do so, it may be well to state, that the vast amount paid out to other states by Virginia for educating her sons, had better be kept at home.

Not less than a hundred students go, every year, to study medicine in the city of Philadelphia, leaving behind them upon their return, more than \$30,000! Who can say that it would not be better for Richmond—nay, the whole state—that this \$30,000 should be spent among ourselves? We may at some future time, look more minutely into these matters, and lay before our readers some more astounding facts in regard to the amount drawn out of their pockets every year, and put into the purses of those in different states.

Extract from a communication in the Richmond Enquirer of July 16th, 1845.

* * * * My stroll through the spacious lecture rooms of the College, and airy wards of the Infirmary, more firmly impressed upon me (as a citizen of Virginia, and particularly of Richmond,) the debt of gratitude I owe to the Medical Faculty of this institution, whose unceasing exertions, in the face of great difficulties, have secured to Virginia a Medical School, supplying a thorough theoretical and practical medical education for such of her sons, as choice or destiny may direct into this path of science. Richmond should cherish a kind regard for all who labor for her advantage; and *who* can claim a larger share of her favor, than those who have established in her midst a noble institution of learning—decorated her with a magnificent and classic edifice—and extended to the indigent an asylum from the scourges of disease? To the medical student, this Institution may justly appeal for support—for, by the union of the College with the Infirmary, in which all kinds of surgical and medical diseases are treated, and made the subjects of clinical lectures, he has advantages not extended to him in any other institution in our country, and enjoys opportunities analogous to those which are sought for in European institutions. This is a peculiarity in medical education, that should arrest the attention of every student who desires to study thoroughly his profession.

A SPECTATOR.

Editorial from the Richmond Whig of July 19th, 1845.

A DISPLAY OF SCIENCE.

It was our pleasure a few days since, in writing an article about the Medical College in this city, to allude to a most skillful surgical operation, which had recently been performed by one of the Faculty of the College.

A friend who was present on the occasion, and who is in every way capable of judging in such matters, has been kind enough to prepare for our paper a description of the operation to which we have previously alluded. It will be found below, and will doubtless be read with pleasure by all who take an interest in Virginia skill.

COMMUNICATED.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

On Monday the 7th inst., I was invited to see an important operation performed in the Infirmary, attached to the Richmond Medical School. When I arrived at the College, the patient, a man from Essex county, Virginia, was in the operating room and presented a most hideous appearance—laboring under Osteo Sarcoma of the lower jaw, involving two-thirds of the bone. The disease was of

the most malignant character, rendering a horrible death at no distant day inevitable, unless relief could be obtained by an operation, in itself, one of such danger and difficulty as to have appalled most men. After a brief explanation of the nature of the disease and some comforting expressions to the unfortunate subject of it, the operation was commenced by a free incision, commencing over the right temporo maxillary articulation and extending round the lower margin of the inferior maxillary bone, to the centre of the horizontal portion of the jaw on the left side; this incision was intersected by one through the centre of the lower lip. The dissection from these incisions enabled the operator to expose the entire tumor. A section of the lower jaw was then made with a metacarpal saw at the first left molar tooth, and from this point the bone with the tumor was dissected to the right. The connections of the masseter, temporal and pterygoid muscles on the right side were severed, the lower jaw was disarticulated from its right attachment to the temporal bone and the mass of diseased structure completely removed—exposing the cavity of the mouth, the pharynx, larynx, uvula and tonsils, and presenting to inexperienced observers a most horrible chasm. The operation, which took eight and a half minutes from the commencement to the conclusion, three of which were expended in the extraction of teeth, was now completed by adjusting the parts, and confining them by sutures. The scene was altogether one of great interest—the patient bore the operation like one who had staked his life on the cast of a die, and was determined to abide the throw like a man—the Surgeon acted throughout as if conscious of the responsibilities he had undertaken, and of his entire ability to meet them, and was as calm and self-possessed as if engaged in the most ordinary professional duty. This is the second operation of the kind that has been performed by Dr. Warner. The first patient, a negro woman from North Carolina, recovered entirely, and the last is, I am informed, (12 days after the operation) doing well. The room was crowded with Physicians and Students—one of the former of whom (himself an experienced Surgeon, and one in no way connected with the College,) remarked that he did not believe that any man in the world, could have operated more skillfully than Dr. W. had done on that occasion.

I was informed by a student, that Dr. Warner had, within the last five months, performed the following operations at the College Infirmary in the presence of the students: amputation of the shoulder joint, amputation of the thigh, amputation below the knee, extirpation of diseased mamma, operation for cataract on two individuals, Fistula in Ano four cases, Fistulus Sinuses several cases, removal of a large portion of superior maxillary bone for malignant tumor, operation for Hæmatocele, one for Hydrocele and a multitude of minor operations. I should have mentioned that the operation detailed above for Osteo Sarcoma was on, I am told, a gratuitous patient, and that numbers of unfortunates have been admitted into the Infirmary and relieved, without any charge whatever, who but for this admirable institution, would have been unable to avail themselves of the means of relief.

As a school for Surgery and for all the practical branches of Medicine, there is none better in our country than this young and rising one in the bosom of our own state. With a College edifice, which for stately grandeur and architectural beauty, perfect adaptation to the uses for which it is intended, and commodiousness of locality, is surpassed by none in our country. There is, under the same roof, accessible at all times to Students, an Infirmary where disease may be studied practically, and Surgery, practical Surgery, learned—where the Professor, who in his Lecture, has detailed the mode in which operations should be performed—practically illustrates what he teaches by performing them on the living subject.

Virginia is being aroused to her own interests—let her no longer be the slave of absurd prejudice on the subject of Medicine, which the success of the graduates of her own school proves to be better taught here, if to be practised here, than any where else. Let every man then, who loves Virginia, seek to elevate her by every means within his reach, and by none will he do more to raise her in wealth, in character, and in power, than by the encouragement and patronage of her own Literary and Scientific Institutions.

P. Q. R.

Warner has given a new world to the medical world to the student